

Hazard Communication

Hazard Communication

- Reference guide 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.

Introduction

- You have the “Right to Know”
- Written Program
- Labels and other forms of warning
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Employee information and training
- Competency Test

Questions?

- What information should be on the label of a hazardous chemical?
- Who is responsible for providing the information needed to store the chemical?
- What is a material safety data sheet (MSDS)?
- What information is on the MSDS?

Questions? Cont.,

- Where should you be able to find the MSDS?
- Why should employers implement an information and training program for their employees?
- Where to find information regarding a chemical spill?
- When should you receive new training for hazardous chemicals?

You Have the Right to Know

- Program implemented by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Protect yourself against hazardous chemicals

Written Program

Written Program

- Every company is responsible for providing a written program.
 - Labels and other forms of warning
 - Material safety data sheets
 - Employee information and training

Written Program Cont'd.

- Determination of hazardous chemicals are being used
- If chemicals are listed in the 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910 subsection Z, Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals

Written Program Cont'd.

- Disclosure of all hazardous chemicals used
- All chemicals must be listed on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory

Written Program Cont'd.

- Information on Hazardous Chemical List should be identical to those on the MSDS
- Hazard Chemical list is the primary source of chemicals on hand

Labels and Other Forms of Warning

Labels and other forms of warnings

- Each container must be labeled, marked, and tagged.
 - Identity of the hazardous chemicals
 - Appropriate hazard warnings
 - Name and address of the chemical manufacture

Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

- MSDS should be included in shipment of hazardous materials
 - Containers be labeled and tagged in accordance with the Transportation Act (49. U.S.C. 1801. et seq.)
 - Some materials are regulated by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

• Employer's Responsibilities

- Tags, pictures, and labels on containers
- Usage of labels that clearly identify the hazardous material
- Updating new information for chemicals within three months

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS

- All MSDS must contain the following information
 - The common chemical name
 - Hazardous ingredients if mixture is 1% or greater
 - Carcinogens if the mixtures are .01% or greater

MSDS Cont'd.

- Physical and chemical characteristics
 - Flash Point
 - Boiling Point

MSDS Cont'd.

- Physical hazards

- Probability of fire
- Explosion
- Reactivity



MSDS Cont'd.

- Signs and Symptoms of exposure to chemicals
 - Refer to the MSDS before handling chemical

MSDS Cont'd.

- General safety and handling instructions



- Types of safety and protection equipment that should be used



- Control Measures



MSDS Cont'd.

- Emergency first aid procedures
 - Know exactly what to do for your safety
 - Practice drills to familiarize yourself with basic first aid

MSDS Cont'd.

- Information regarding the chemicals manufacturer
 - Name
 - Address
 - Telephone Number
 - Emergency procedures

MSDS Cont'd.

- Distributors and manufacturers must provide an MSDS with shipment
 - Upon request of the employer

MSDS Cont'd.

- If there is no account on file to obtain hazardous chemicals an MSDS must be provided
 - The distributor's name, address and phone number must be included
 - If an employer does not sell or open chemicals an MSDS does not need to be provided

MSDS Cont'd.

- MSDS must be easily accessible for each shift
- Must be kept at the primary location of the work place
- Upon request from an OSHA representative the MSDS must be available

Employee Information & Training

Information & Training

- Employees should receive adequate training for each chemical the employer uses.
- OSHA requires that all employees should receive hazard communication training

Information & Training

Cont'd

- Employees should be trained in the following:
 - Current methods and techniques in recognizing chemical dangers
 - Chemical detector devices
 - Visual appearances of containers
 - Monitoring spills

Information & Training

Cont'd.

- Physical and health hazards associated with handling chemicals
- The ability of taking the appropriate actions in the event of a chemical spill
- Understand and know their employers standard operating procedure (SOP)

Information & Training

Cont'd.

- Hazard communication awareness
 - The importance of labeling hazardous chemicals
 - Familiarization with MSDS
 - Emergency protocol

Summary

- You have the “Right to Know”
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QUESTIONS?